

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER The Albuquerque Morning Journal Published by the JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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10 Park Row, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the
postoffice of Albuquerque, N. M., under Act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE MORNING JOURNAL IN THE
LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF NEW
MEXICO, SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALL
THE TIME AND THE METHODS OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE
RIGHT.

Larger circulation than any other paper
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily, by carrier or mail, one month, \$1.00.

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Newspaper Directory.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1914

PROGRESSIVE SOUTH AMERICA.

The first answer of Germany to the
South American proposal to revise the
international rules of neutrality to
accord with the expansion of the
scope of modern warfare, came in-
formally and unofficially in an inter-
view, published last Sunday in a num-
ber of the metropolitan newspapers,
with Ambassador von Bernadotte. The
opposition of Germany is as material
as the reported acquiescence of the
allies. Each is influenced by its situ-
ation in the war.

Rules of international law are not
made in the heat of war, though they
may grow out of the experiences of
neutrals in it. The interesting thing
about the proposal is the potent and
enlightened initiative taken by a
group of powers whose status in the
family of nations has been more justly
earned than is generally recognized.
The time is near when Europe
must harken to the South American
powers it has despised so long.

The essence of the proposal is that
the zone of coastwise neutrality, in
which trade is safe and war excluded,
shall be expanded from the three
miles, now the law of nations, to a
width—perhaps of a hundred miles
on continental shores—great enough
to safeguard neutral commerce as it
was safeguarded before the arrival of
cables and wireless, swift steam war-
ships and long range guns, and air-
ships.

This new and arresting idea in in-
ternational law comes, not only from
the one continent at peace in a world
at war, but from a group of nations
that have only lately gained a hear-
ing in the parliament of man. The
South American republics have pro-
duced two writers on international
law of the first world rank. They have
carried far and may soon establish
the Drago doctrine against the fore-
ign collection of national debts, and
the Calvo doctrine against forcible
foreign collection of private debts.

The three great South American
powers—the A. B. C. nations—stood
aloofside the United States in the
peaceful settlement of Mexican trou-
bles. Now they come as the champions
of the greatest step yet suggested to
protect trade among the nations at
peace along their own coasts from the
eruption of war.

The United States doubtless will
sympathize with the proposition, when
the time comes for its formal consid-
eration, and the new idea, whether
accepted or not, is likely to claim a
hearing in the next Hague confer-
ence, as the Drago and Calvo doc-
trines did in the last.

HEROIC BELGIUM.

However much we may excuse this
or that nation for engaging in the
unholy war raging in Europe, it is
difficult for an American to see more
than one side to the invasion of Bel-
gium and the subsequent treatment of
the Belgian people by the invaders.
For the starvation of the population,
resulting in part, at least from the
commandeering of their food supplies,
Germany offers the excuse that there
would be food enough were it not for
the fact that the allies wickedly pre-
cipitated a war, therefore the Ger-
mans are not responsible in any way
for the sufferings entailed thereby.

President Edwin A. Alderman of
the University of Virginia, who was
in Europe when the war broke out,
and returned home a few weeks ago,
delivered an address at Charlottesville
in which he used the following lan-
guage:

"How one wonders at and honors
the stark courage of her young ruler
and his people in preferring ruin to a
shameless bargain! Who of us knows
that bright, smiling land, that green
checker-board of prosperity and busy
life, can realize how low and stricken
she lies, her population beggars, her
territory gone, but her soul her own.
But she has saved her life by losing it.
The light that never was on land
or sea shines again from her devast-
ated fields and ruined gem-like cities.
It is difficult to remain blankly neu-
tral with Belgium in mind, invaded,
destroyed, assessed to reimburse the
invaders."

Dr. Alderman spoke the sentiment
of ninety-nine out of every hundred
Americans when they think of Bel-
gium, her sufferings, the injustices
visited upon her and the spoliation
unthinkable, to which she has been
subjected. As Herbert Clark Hoover
said in his interview in London, pub-
lished in the Journal of yesterday,

"The clock has absolutely stopped in
Belgium." But with Dr. Alderman we
may well believe that Belgium's "soul
is her own."

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

Conditions at Naco, Ariz., are as-
suming the proportions of a national
scandal. For weeks Governor Mayto-
rena of Sonora has been besieging
General Benjamin Hill, and thousands
of shots have been fired across the
boundary line, killing five on the
American side and wounding forty-
two others. Fourteen of the men hit
were United States soldiers doing
duty on the border.

Time after time, the combatants
have been warned not to shoot to-
ward the American side. Each time
the warning has been followed by
showers of bullets and not infre-
quently by shells from the Mexicans.
At no time have the American soldiers
been permitted to return the fire or
in any manner to make the "warn-
ing" other than a bluff.

No other nation in the world would
permit such thing to occur more than
one time. Any other nation would
protect its own people in its own ter-
ritory. It is a condition that cannot
be ignored because the United States
has the power whenever it sees fit
to use it. It hasn't the power to bring
the dead back to life.

The statement from Washington is
that the people on the American side
should keep out of danger's way. The
citizens of Naco should be protected
in the right to live in their own
homes and conduct their own busi-
ness, on the American side, in perfect
security, so long as they obey the
law of the land.

But, let us suppose that the Ameri-
cans abandon their homes and shut
up their business houses and retire to
the hills for a few months, while the
fighting is going on. What of the
American soldiers who are ordered
into the danger zone and then are
not permitted to protect themselves
from the fire of Mexicans just across
the border?

For this condition there is not the
slightest excuse. It is a policy too
conspicuously to be tolerated longer.
The American people will not accept any
"grape juice" explanation for a con-
dition that is too weak to be explain-
ed, even to the Boston Peace society.

LET US TRY TO BE SENSIBLE.

Two newspapers in Santa Fe have
raised the question of capital removal,
presumably to Albuquerque. The
Journal believes that it speaks the
mind of Albuquerque when it says
this city could not have the capital
forced on it except by a peremptory
writ of mandamus.

The state capital is a good thing
for a town located as Santa Fe is,
but not for one like Albuquerque.
This is a business and commercial
center, interested far more in devel-
opment along those lines rather than
in becoming a political center—an
unavoidable incident of capital
life in any state.

Things are located in New Mexico
much as they should be. Albuquer-
que has the state university, which in
time will become the center of the
state's culture if it is not molested by
politics. Las Vegas has the normal
university, an institution that is doing
much good, not only in its local-
ity, but in the state at large. Las
Cruces has the agricultural college, and
should retain it, provided the
people will get over the political
squabbles there and their bank fights
and allow the institution to grow into
what such institutions are in the
progressive states of the northwest,
where they have doubled the produc-
tions of corn and wheat, made fruit
and truck growing profitable and have
fought hog and cattle diseases to a
finish and won. In proportion to popu-
lation, the New Mexico College of
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts can
do more for this state, if it is given a
chance, than has been done for Iowa
by Ames. The Silver City Normal
school is doing excellent service, yield-
ing back to the state a thousand fold
what it costs to maintain it.

There has been talk of concentra-
tion of the state educational institu-
tions. There is no doubt that a much
bigger school than either of the institu-
tions could be had for less money to
the taxpayers, but the attendance of
students at the one big school would
not be one-half so many as would at-
tend the four schools in the aggre-
gate.

What New Mexico needs is not so
much a big school as a big number
of students in her schools. Just as
the agricultural college, through
county agents, now is carrying sci-
ence to the farmer, higher education
must be carried, by means of schools
in central locations, to the people of
every section of the state.

Let us have an end of all talk of
capital removal and of concentration
of the educational institutions of the
state. And once for all, for the sake
of New Mexico, let us have an end of
politics in our school system. For the
institutions of higher learning, it
would be well to have one board of
regents, paid fair salaries in addition
to expenses, to supervise them. Let
the monies of the institutions be de-
posited in the banks that furnish
good security and bid the best rates
of interest. The fairness of such plan
could not be questioned.

Let us have politics in the election
of national, state and county officers,
but let us have no politics in the lo-
cation of the capital, which will re-
main where it is, or in the adminis-
tration of the educational affairs of
New Mexico.

White pine and yellow pine are the
woods most used for boxes, and each
contributes more than a billion feet
to the box industry annually.

The New Mexico State University and Why It Should Have Loyal Support of All Public School Teachers

To the Journal:
I am enclosing herewith a stenographic report of the address
delivered by Mr. M. L. Fox, in behalf of the University of New
Mexico, at the session of the New Mexico Educational association,
devoted to the institutions of higher education in the state.
It is such a clear statement of the functions of the state univer-
sity, and of the relations that should exist between it and the other
educational activities of the state that I believe it should have a much
larger audience even than the one that greeted Mr. Fox when he
made the address.
If you will kindly publish it, I am sure it will be very much ap-
preciated by the friends of education in the state.
Very truly yours,
DAVID R. ROYD,
President University of New Mexico.

(Address of M. L. Fox, representing the state university on "Higher Institu-
tions Day," in the New Mexico State Educational association.)

A Plea for the University.
If New Mexico is to take her place
among the progressive common-
wealths of the nation, she must have
a great people educationally. There
never has been a great people who did
not have great institutions of learning
backed by a comprehensive and effi-
cient system of public schools. The
difference between mankind of the
twentieth century and mankind of the
stone age is practically the work of
the schoolmaster.

Those are those who are fond
of saying that higher education ex-
crates rather than energizes those who
secure it. Because history contains
the names of many distinguished peo-
ple who never took a regular college
course, it should not be understood
that the knowledge they acquired was
not so successfully was not the
work of the college man who toiled
and left records of what he did for
the benefit of mankind.

Abraham Lincoln became the mas-
ter of English composition by study-
ing the books produced by the best
scholars, and improving upon them.
Thomas A. Edison has taken the dis-
coveries of the college man, Morse,
and the college man, Bell, and ap-
plied to them his incomparable in-
ventive genius. George F. Edmunds,
one of the greatest constitutional law-
yers of the world, was not a college
graduate, but he was a student long
enough to learn there is a difference
between ten square miles and ten
miles square, but he learned the law
from the college men, Blackstone,
Coke, Mansfield and a thousand others.

Best Agency Yet Devised.
I might pile up illustrations during
the entire afternoon, but shall end
this part of my subject with the state-
ment that the college has shown itself
to be the best agency that society has
yet produced for the training of
leaders. The college men adminis-
ter the laws, who will speak to you to-
morrow, and it long has been said
that the graduates of Ox-
ford rule the British empire.

I want to lay all the emphasis pos-
sible on another point which I wish
the teachers here to impress upon
their pupils. The young man who ex-
pects to live in New Mexico should
get his college education in New Mex-
ico. During each year spent in the
University of New Mexico each of
them meets and makes close alliance
of friendship with more than a hun-
dred other young men who will be-
come leaders of thought and action
in the communities in which they live.
Let us imagine a young lawyer who is
a graduate of the University of New
Mexico. He not only will have the
active co-operation of other young
lawyers who have graduated during
the time he was in college, but the
assistance of the hundreds of those
students who leave college before
graduation. It is the kind of ac-
quaintance that means the closest
friendship, extending its mutual influ-
ence and assistance into every line of
business.

As Good as Anywhere.
I speak advisedly when I say that
the college student in the University
of New Mexico can secure every wish
as good education as he would likely
find in any one of the big universities
of the east. In many respects his op-
portunities in the University of New
Mexico are better because he can have
more time and individual attention
from his teachers than is possible in
the university schools of the east, im-
bued by thousands. James A.
Garfield said his idea of a university
was a log with Mark Hopkins on one
end, a student on the other, and a

With Scissors and Paste

THE RIGHT MAN, BUT FIFTY-ONE
(From the New York Globe.)

The municipal employment agency
established by the city to assist the
unemployed to find work, which it
opens will not be in charge of the
man who had been selected as super-
intendent. Walter L. Sears, for eight
years head of the Massachusetts state
employment agency, was picked as the
most useful head of the agency, and
the work of organizing it was
carried on under his direction. It was
discovered only on Saturday, how-
ever, that he is ineligible, as he is one
year older than the age limit, which
is 50 years.

It is unfortunate that the city
should have to lose the services of
Mr. Sears merely because he happens
to be 51 years old instead of two scores
and ten. Doubtless there are many
men within the age limit who can ac-
commodably fill the position, but of all
those under discussion by the city au-
thorities Mr. Sears was the first
choice. But the civil service rules
interfere, and if a way is not found
to surmount the obstacle it will not
be the first time they have been a
hindrance to efficient and economical
public administration.

This does not mean for a moment
that civil service rules should be abol-
ished, but only that some of their
clinging details should be remodelled. It
is proper to set age limits, but in
doing so we ought not to be blinded
by that popular fallacy that a man in
the neighborhood of 50 and in the
prime of life has served his useful-
ness. Great Britain today, for in-
stance, is in luck that a foolish civil
service rule does not deprive her of
the services of Kitchener, who can
boast of 64 years.

FASHIONS MAKE THE WHEELS GO ROUND.

(Frances Frear in Leslie's.)

Textile manufacturers are not at the
mercy of the fashion makers, but the
latter have much to say as to what
the factory output shall be. Accord-
ing to a fashion expert, last year's
style of short and tight dresses re-
duced the amount of goods required in
a dress by twenty-five to thirty-
per cent, a factor which must have
been directly productive of some of
last season's loss. The double
style of short and tight dresses re-
duced the amount of goods required in
a dress by twenty-five to thirty-
per cent, a factor which must have
been directly productive of some of
last season's loss. The double
style of short and tight dresses re-
duced the amount of goods required in
a dress by twenty-five to thirty-
per cent, a factor which must have
been directly productive of some of
last season's loss.

worth cared chiefly for his own verse,
though Jeffrey pronounced that it
would "never do." Dr. Johnson had
no great opinion of Gray, nor did he
revere Milton, who himself, we
understand, thought more of "Paradise
Lost" than of "Paradise Regained."
William Morris looked coldly
both on Milton and Wordsworth.
George Meredith sniffed at the read-
ing of Meredith like "wading through
glue." Tennyson's own "pet bantling"
was "Maud," which the critics received
with a chorus of scolding. His friend
Edward Fitzgerald had the queerest
quips of taste and repugnance. We
know what scornful judgments Carlyle
passed on the works of his contem-
poraries, as Harriet Martineau on
their character. To de Quincey, Keats's
poetry seemed mere "wax-work fill-
gree" and "glit gingerbread." Char-
lotte Bronte did not relish Jane Aus-
ten. Macaulay, an enthusiastic over-
cher Austen and Richardson, shut his
eyes on the rising star of Dickens, and
detested Carlyle's style, as his own has
been denounced by later critics.
Goethe, himself a bore to some au-
thors, was bored by Dante, and saw
nothing great in Victor Hugo. Charles
Lamb pooh-poohed "Faust" as a "dis-
agreeable country tale of seduction." Sir
H. Taylor found "Burns tedious." Tourgenief could not stand ten pages
of Balzac. Tolstol thought little of
Shakespeare, who has by many writ-
ers been judged "overrated"—by
Wordsworth for one. If we can trust
Lamb's report, but such presumptions
criticism is usually kept unpublished
from the public. W. S. Lander
had no more admiration for Spenser
than for Dryden, nor for such trash
as Werther and Wilhelm Meister.
More than one celebrated author in-
deed might have sat for Sir Fretful
Plagiary, who could abide no books
but his own.

HUMANITY.

(Whittier.)

Human life is the same everywhere.
If we could but get at the truth, we
should find that all the tragedy and
comedy of Shakespeare have been re-
produced in this little village. God
has made all of one blood; what is
true of one man is in some sort true
of another; manifestations may dif-
fer, but the essential elements and
springs of action are the same.

MR. LOO'S HELLO GIRLS.

(Julian Street in Collier's.)

Those who knew San Francisco's
Chinatown before the fire declare
that its charm is gone, but my com-
panion and I found interest in its
shops, its printing offices and, most
of all, in its telephone exchanges.
The San Francisco telephone direc-
tory has a section devoted to Chin-
atown, in which the names of Chinese
subscribers are printed in both Eng-
lish and Chinese characters.

The operators are of course Chi-
nese girls, and the exchange, which
has over 1,000 subscribers, represent-
ing about a tenth of the population
of the Chinese district, is under the
management of Leo Kum Shu, who

Not only had no student from that
section of the country ever taken a
college degree before that school was
taught, but no student from that com-
munity who was not in that nine-
month term, taught more than twenty-
five years ago, has ever taken a
college degree since.

Any teacher here can do as well as
that teacher did, in proportion to the
number of pupils, if she only will try.
All she needs to do is to put her
heart into her work to achieve results that
it will be a pleasure to remember in
after years.

I therefore beg of the teachers to
impress upon their pupils the facts:
First, that New Mexico must have
higher education if she is to be num-
bered among the progressive states.

Second, that a better education for
a New Mexico youth can be secured
in this state than in schools in other
states.

Third, that you, as teachers, can in-
spire your pupils with ambition for
higher education, and that you will
not have done your duty by your pupils
unless you utilize that opportunity
for doing good.

The vogue of velvet hats during
the middle and late summer gave vel-
vet manufacturers the biggest sum-
mer they have had for years. Linen
collars and cuffs, however, are in-
creasing because of the new style call-
ing for linen collars and cuffs for
women's costumes, an innovation to
which the laundryman offers not the
slightest objection. Silk manufac-
turers in turn are made happy by the
prevailing fashion, which makes silk
and crepe the season's favorite un-
derwear and lingerie fabric. Inciden-
tally it should be noted that the man-
ufacturers who have most to say in
these fashion changes, and who reap
the largest benefit from them, are
those who, through judicious adver-
tising, popularize their fabrics.

BARBIE'S SHYNESS.

(The Century.)

Propose of Barbie's shyness, Henry
Drummond's advice to Ralph Connor
as to the best method of finding Bar-
rie at a crowded reception was: "Look
around until you find a hole, look
down the hole and you will see Bar-
rie."

There exists a snapshot in Barbie's
own words that gives a glimpse of
him just as he looks and acts at the
desk "by the window." It is my com-
pensible weakness," he says to him-
self, "what if I say a character smiled
vacuously, I must smile vacuously; if
he frowns or looks, I frown or look.
If he is a coward or given to confu-
sion, I cringe or twist my legs until
I have to stop writing to undo the
knot. I bow with him, eat with him
and know my mistake with him. If
the character be a lady with an ex-
quisite laugh, I suddenly terrify you
by laughing exquisitely. One reads
of the astounding versatility of an ac-
tor who is stout and lean on the same
evening, but what is he to the charac-
ter who is a dozen persons within the
hour?"

COMPENSATION.
The wind which stirs the fretting dust
Blows up the southern rain.
There is no evil all unjust
Nor any good all gain.
—Judge.

AUTHORS JUDGED BY AUTHORS.

(The Writer.)

The judgments of writers who as-
sessed the role of critics of their fel-
lows are cleverly put together by A.
R. Hope Monchell in his new volume,
"A Book About Authors." "Swim-
burne," he says, "so outspoken in his
likes and dislikes, did not care for
Byron, who did not care for Words-
worth and abused Southey. Words-

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Open an account with this growing bank, take advantage of
its modern methods, avail yourself of all its facilities and ac-
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Such a course will be a strong factor in your success.

STATE NATIONAL BANK

Albuquerque, N. M.

Corner Second Street and Central Avenue

United States Depository

Santa Fe Railway Depository

was born in California and educated
at the University of California. His
assistant, Chin Sing, is also a native
of the state and is a graduate of the
San Francisco public schools.

For a "soulless corporation" the
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
has shown a good deal of imagination
in constructing and equipping its Chi-
natown exchange. The building with
its gaily decorated pagoda roof and
balconies makes a colorful spot in the
center of Chinatown. Inside it is
elaborately frescoed with dragons and
other Chinese designs, while the
woodwork is of ebony and gold. The
switchboard is carved and is set in
a shrine, and this fascinating incon-
gruity, with the operators, all dressed
in their richly colored silk costumes of
their ancient civilization, peering in
plugs, pulling them out, chattering
now in English, now in Chinese,
teaches one that anachronism may,
under some conditions, be altogether
charming.

HUMILITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

(Catherine Stanley.)

The ignorant imagine the learned
whom they have never seen, to be al-
ways talking in dark sentences and
fine language; the simplicity and hu-
mility of real knowledge—of a Sir
Isaac Newton—passes their under-
standing.

The Storytellers

No Place Like It.

Prod Bromley was an artist of the
impressionist school. He had just
given the last touches to a purple and
blue canvas when his young wife
came into the studio.

"This is the landscape I wanted you
to suggest a title for, dear," she said.

Another Name.
"My daughter's coming-out party
cost us \$400."
"That's nothing. My daughter's ap-
pendix had a coming-out party that
cost us \$100 more than that."—Chi-
cago Post.

Firestone Smashes Another World's Record

300 MILES WITHOUT A STOP AT AN AVERAGE
SPEED OF OVER 85½ MILES PER HOUR

THAT is the wonderful record of
Barney Oldfield on Firestone
Tires at the famous Corona, Cali-
fornia, Race Thanksgiving Day.

It is by far the greatest no-stop record on any
road or track in the history of motor car racing.
Think of the terrific heat—nearly four solid
hours of the relentless grinding at this tortuous
speed. Twenty cars were in the race, but Old-
field was the only driver who did not stop for
tire changes.

Firestone TIRES

—less than three weeks previous to the
Corona Victory—got the First, Second and
Third honor in the Los Angeles-Phoenix
Race and First place in the El Paso-Phoenix
Event. These two races, known as the
"Cactus Derby," put tires to a grueling test of over
1200 miles of unfrequented, rough mountain trails
and burning desert sands. Here all nature's wild-
est forces were encountered, but Firestone, already
World Victorious, stood the test by winning these,
the greatest road races ever run.

This constant piling up of victory upon victory,
year after year, is significant.

This wonderful strength is built into every Firestone
Tire—the same heat resistance, the same fighting endurance.

The reason is in the making—in the abundance of
good rubber and the strongest fabric—built into a staunch
unit by the exclusive method of Firestone master workmen.

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Built in America's Largest Exclusive Tire Plant

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EQUIP WITH FIRESTONE NON-SKIDS. INSIST ON THEM
FOR YOUR SAFETY AND PEACE OF MIND.

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